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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/629,882	07/28/2003	John C. Devine	MER103	5575
20482	7590	08/11/2005	EXAMINER	
GARRISON ASSOCIATES 2001 SIXTH AVENUE SUITE 3300 SEATTLE, WA 981212522				PHAM, LEDA T
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2834		

DATE MAILED: 08/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/629,882	DEVINE, JOHN C.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Leda T. Pham	2834

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 June 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) 10 is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 December 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to amendment filed on 6/14/05.
2. Claims 1 – 10 are presented for examination.

Drawings

3. The drawing filed on 7/28/03 is used for examination.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:

In claim 1 on line 15 “said cylindrical aluminum tube” lacks of antecedent basis. It should be change to –said cylindrical aluminum sleeve--

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Glauning (U.S. Patent No. 6,087,744) in view of Staub et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,223,757).

Referring to claim 1, Glauning teaches a generator including a permanent magnet generator (figure 2), the combination having:

a generator housing (36);

a stator housing (40) within said generator housing, said stator housing outer surface being fitted with external fins (the meander-shaped grooves, line 14 – 18, column 3), said fins surrounded by a sleeve (cooling medium) extending generally axially from front to rear along said stator housing external surface;

a stator winding (10) within said stator housing;

a hollow shaft (4) rotatably mounted within said stator housing, said shaft having an air channel communicating therethrough an inlet end and an outlet end (the arrow air flowing from inlet at end shaft 2 and flowing out from outlet 22, or 32 in figure 2);

a fan (28) mounted on said hollow shaft;

means (motor) for rotating said shaft;

whereby said stator housing is fit within said generator housing such that there is a space (cooling passage 38) between said housings and when said generator is in operation, said fan draws cooling air forward through in said rotor shaft (4) and ejects said air through said space between said stator housing and said generator housing over said stator housing external fins into the atmosphere (the arrows in figure 2, and flowing out through cooling passage medium 32, 38, 22), and thereby cools said generator (line 29 – 36 column 3).

However, Glauning does not teach a cylindrical aluminum sleeve mounted inside the hollow shaft.

Staub teaches a motor cooling using a liquid cooled rotor (figure 1) having a hollow shaft (7) with a cylindrical aluminum sleeve (27) mounted inside the hollow shaft for good heat transfer through the shaft.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Glauning's generator with a cylindrical aluminum sleeve mounted inside the hollow shaft as taught by Staub. Doing so would improve heat removal from the machine.

7. Claims 2, 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Glauning and Staub as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Halimi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,605,045).

Regarding to claim 2, the combination of Glauning and Staub teaches the claimed invention, except for the added limitation of the generator comprising an air filter.

Halimi teaches in his invention a cooling system with the generator having an air filter to remove the larger physical contaminants (line 36- 37 column 2).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the generator with an air filter as taught by Halimi. Doing so would prevent the contaminants coming to the generator.

Regarding to claim 4, Halimi teaches the generator comprising permanent magnets (62,64,66, 68) mounted on said shaft (figure 2).

8. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Glauning, Staub, and Halimi as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Rakow (U.S. Patent No. 4,358,303).

Regarding to claim 3, the combination teaches the claimed invention, except for the added limitation of the air filter is self-cleaning.

Rakow teaches an alternator having a self-cleaning air filter (see claim 1) for keeping the cooling air passages of alternators free of dirt and debris.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the air filter in the generator with a self-cleaning air filter as taught by Rakow. Doing so would keep the alternator free of dirt and debris.

9. Claims 5, 7 – 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Glauning and Staub as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nilson (U.S. Patent No. 6,661,145 B1).

Regarding to claims 5 and 7, the combination substantially teaches the claimed invention, except for the added limitation of the magnets are held in place by a plurality of magnet retention rings (or metal ring as recited in claim 5) that are configured to secure said magnets to said shaft, said retention rings being fitted around said shaft and threadably connected to said shaft.

Nilson teaches a rotor for a high speed permanent magnet motor having permanent magnets (21) mounted on a shaft (20) by a plurality of magnet retention rings (24, 25) that are configured to secure said magnets to said shaft, said retention rings being fitted around said shaft and connected to said shaft (by nut 28 through thread 29).

Thus, it would have been obvious for one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the generator with magnet retention rings as taught by Nilson. Doing so would secure the magnets to the shaft and obtain the highest possible pre-tension of the magnets.

Regarding to claim 8, Nilson teaches the generator wherein said magnets (21) include a plurality of permanent magnets arranged in a plurality of rows that extend around the circumference of said shaft (figure 4) and said magnets are further held in place by at least one magnet spacer ring (23) that is configured to fit between two of said rows and secure said magnets to said shaft, and said spacer ring being fitted around said shaft (figure 2).

Regarding to claim 9, Nilson teaches the generator wherein said magnets include a plurality of permanent magnets (21) arranged in rows that extent around the circumference of said shaft, said magnets being placed such that the opposite poles of adjoining magnets face each other the generator further comprising interpole spacers (23) placed between adjoining magnets; and said interpole spacers being threaded connected to said shaft (figure 4).

10. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Glauning, Staub, and Nilson.

Regarding to claim 6, the combination of Glauning, Staub, and Nilson substantially teaches the claimed invention, except for the added limitation of the metal ring is Nitinol 60. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select Nitinol 60 as a material for the metal ring to hold the magnets mounted on the shaft because it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material in the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin 125 USPQ 416.*

Allowable Subject Matter

11. Claim 10 is allowed.

12. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: the record of prior art does not show a generator having a refrigeration compressor and refrigeration coils mounted with a rotor shaft.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue

fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled “Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance.”

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments filed 6/14/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The arguments are not persuasive because the prior art does show a cooling system which causes ambient air to transverse though the hollow shaft and out the fan structure mounted at the end of the shaft (figure 1).

14. In response to applicant's argument that “the prior art or record fails to show a permanent magnet generator with the unique cooling systems,” examiner disagrees with that. The recitation “permanent magnet” has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

15. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., the feature of “avoid damage to the sensitive permanent magnet structures” and “the zone about the permanent magnets not have air flow to prevent damage to the permanent magnets) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations

from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

16. In response to applicant's argument that "the Glauning reference intentionally discharges the cooling air through the interior of the generator directly infringing upon the winding heads 10 and then is cooled as it is guided through the air gap between the rotor and the rotator," examiner notes that although the cooling air through the interior of the generator and between the rotor and the stator but the cooling system still reads on the limitation of the claim 1 as recited in present invention. There is a space (cooling passage 38) between said housings (the stator housing 40, and generator housing 36). When the generator is in operation, the fan (28) draws cooling air forward through the rotor shaft (the arrow flowing in the shaft 2) and ejects the air through the space (cooling passage 38). The language in claim 1 does not recite that *the cooling system which without causing the cooling air to transverse and flow into the interior of the generator.*

For the reasons above, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Conclusion

17. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leda T. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-2032. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30-6:00) first Friday Off.

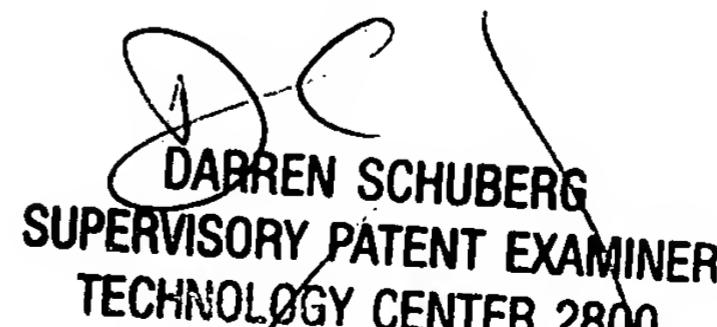
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Darren Schuberg can be reached on (571) 272-2044. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Leda T. Pham
Examiner
Art Unit 2834

LTP
August 1, 2005



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